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Labor, standing alone by a united group, voted in the affirmative.

Before the vote on the steel strike resolution a vote was had on a resolution to adjourn. The ayes apparently had it, but when the vote was called the conferees underwent a quick change of heart and public conferees and those on the employers' side voted with labor for action. L. E. Sheppard of the railroad brotherhoods injected the observation, "If labor is to get the solar plexus let us have it now."

The vote fell against labor.

The members of the labor group went into conference to-night to determine a course of action. They have not as yet shown any signs of leaving the conference, but accepted events though it was many times hinted that if labor did not get these two things, or at least one of them, there would no longer be any reason for continuance of the labor group at the conference.

Because of the intense situation and the feeling that labor's decision would break up the conference President Wilson had dictated from his sick bed a 600 word message calculated to hold the conferees together if either of the groups bolted or directly threatened to bolt, as was regarded as likely.

Wilson Message Withheld.

There was no necessity for use of the document, however, and Chairman Lane still has it in his pocket, perhaps for future use. When it did get down to action the labor group took the lead. Without exception the conferees on all sides are in a fighting frame of mind that is regarded as promising well for results. Two whole weeks were given to sparring and delay. It is possible the nature of the text of the President's message will never be known. It is known, however, that it was intended to urge the conferees that it was their plain duty to go on and that if they could not go on they would be relieved that others might take their place.

A sharp turn came in the affairs of the conference when it became known to-day that the public group at a meeting last night decided to vote against the original Russell-Endicott resolution on collective bargaining because of an interpretation by some members of the labor group that the group considered the use of the words "trade and labor unions" as excluding other organizations from collective bargaining.

The employers group in an all day caucus had failed of a resolution that would be generally acceptable and went back to its original position. The resolution. The public group took up many substitutes and the labor group went into caucus early in the day to determine its position. The vote was changed from the withdrawal of public support.

Secretary of Labor Wilson participated in the caucus and it was rumored that he urged upon the labor group acceptance of other organizations and a bold John Fitzpatrick, steel strike leader, was also at the caucus.

Talk of Deadlock Caused.

The caucuses and conferences delayed the meeting of the conference until late in the afternoon. Though all action taken by the conference has been negative, the conferees are regarded as more advanced and welded together than at any other time. Conferees on all sides have ceased to talk of deadlock or failure.

After the battle Chairman Lane urged that the conference drop individual issues and begin upon the framing of a programme by the committee that could be laid before the conferees as a whole so that it might work more intelligently and not have issues clouded by possibilities, rather than a definite relation to other matters. The suggestion will probably be acted on to-morrow and adjournment of the general conference awaiting a programme is regarded as likely.

While all collective bargaining resolutions offered the conference have been voted down the subject is not necessarily disposed of. Others may be later brought in upon which there is possibility of agreement.

All three groups and nearly every individual in the conference have been recorded as favoring the principle of collective bargaining. It is the manner of its application that caused the bitter fight that wound up with a victory for the employers group to-day.

Even the steel strike resolution may be revived at a later date, possibly after the conference is on record as to arbitration and has set up a method of arbitration that might be acceptable to all three groups. There is a growing feeling in the conference that the resolutions voted down were premature and that another decision may be reached.

Labor Group's Attitude.

While the labor group did not explain its tenacity and the insistence against inclusion of other organizations with trade and labor unions, it was generally understood that it was fighting employers organizations and meant to have no construction that might include them. Employers were equally determined against anything that might be construed as limiting organizations for collective bargaining to trade and labor unions. The employers put into the record an association of their own, giving the reasons of a majority of the employers group for opposing the resolutions presented, with the exception of their own. Chairman Chadbourne for the public group also asked to place similar explanations in the record. The labor group did not avail itself of the privilege taken by the other two groups.

When the conference convened this morning two resolutions were presented, one from L. F. Loeve and one from T. C. Atkinson, both of the employers' group. It was then that the labor group asked a recess to caucus. It was during the recess that Secretary Tumulty came to the conference with the letter from the President that it was necessary to hold the conference together. The matter was placed before the President following a conference between Chairman Lane, Secretary Baruch of the public group, Secretary of Labor Wilson and Chairman Chadbourne of the general committee. After dictating his message the President signed it across the sheet in a shaky hand.

Employers' Resolution.

The labor recess ran throughout the morning session and through much of the afternoon. The labor group did not reconvene until 4:45 o'clock. When the conference was called to order President Gompers asked for the order of business, which was the Wheeler or employers' resolution on collective bargaining, and he asked that it be read. It is as follows:

The right of the employer to deal or not to deal with men or groups of men who are not his employees and chosen by and from among them is recognized; and no denial is intended of the right of an employer and his workers voluntarily to agree upon the form of their respective relations."

Mr. Gompers then asked for the other resolution before the body, the original resolution of Mr. Chadbourne, which Mr. Woll moved should be adopted. It was as follows:

"The right of wage earners in trade and labor unions to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor and relations and conditions of employment is recognized. This must not be understood as limiting the right of any wage earner to refrain from joining any organization or to deal directly with his employer if he so chooses."

New Resolution Explained.

In explanation of the new resolution which provided for organization into other bodies than trade or labor unions Mr. Chadbourne declared on behalf of the public group and its representation on the committee he wanted to say that in adopting the so-called original Chadbourne resolution they thought the right of organization into other organizations than trade and labor unions was so well recognized that the intent of the resolution confined to such organization was plain.

"Our confidence in that position," he continued, "was not disturbed until Saturday morning, when after adjournment here the general committee met for the purpose of giving further consideration to the collective bargaining proposal. In the morning, in a general committee, the employers group and the public group were talking, among other things, about the inclusion of the words 'and other associations' after 'trade and labor unions'."

"In opposition to the insertion of those words two of the members of the committee representing the labor group—Mr. Morrison and Mr. Maher, in the order in which I have recited them—took the floor, and the former presented one of the resolutions. The argument I have ever heard in favor of a construction being placed upon the resolution previously passed by the general committee was that it was an invitation to the public group to join no other organizations except a trade or labor union."

Reports on Situation.

"I no more believe to-day that that was a proper construction of that resolution than I believed it when I originally voted for it, but since it could be so construed by one of the labor group, and a preferential right could be advocated by another of the labor group with respect to those two organizations being the kind of organizations that were referred to in that resolution, I have felt it essential to go back to my group and report the situation."

"I then ascertained that in addition to that an element of very significant circumstances in this situation called for the attention of the public group and that circumstance is this, that notwithstanding the fact that their employers never objected to wage earners organizing in shops, or what is sometimes called 'employee' organizations, the American Federation of Labor in the twelve articles presented to the Steel Corporation—the twelve grievances—had in the twelfth grievance themselves made an agreement to shop committees of the very kind that the public group supposed they were approving, as well as approving labor and trade unions, when they passed the resolution."

"This having been reported to the public group they voted both straightaway and upon reconsideration to-day in favor of striking out trade and labor unions in order that associations of their own choosing should be made to, and intended to include all trade and labor unions, and in every kind of association that wage earners choose to make."

Gompers Takes Issue.

Mr. Gompers was recognized and said: "Without attempting to make any statement upon the proposal of the group representing the public I am quite sure that Mr. Chadbourne would not want intentionally to do an injustice or make a statement which is not based upon facts. With reference to the statement that the American Federation of Labor presented twelve demands for the steel strike, I think without going any further upon that he will correct himself."

Mr. Chadbourne then said: "I will correct myself. It was of course the other unions of the steel workers, but they are, as I understand it, of the American Federation of Labor."

"Mr. Gompers said that the American Federation of Labor presented the demands and when he made the statement just now he knew that it was not the American Federation of Labor, and he knew further that no such demand has ever been made by any labor organization; and the assurance given to the public group that the demand, that such a demand would necessarily drop, if conference had been held in the steel strike situation."

John Spargo took the floor and urged use of the word 'trade and labor unions' in the resolution, saying because of working class psychology the conferees ought specifically approve such organizations because they had always been fought. He said, however, he was willing to concede that the words 'other organizations' or their equivalent should go in.

The vote was taken, the public group voting in the affirmative. The employers voted no and the labor group voted no. Mr. Wheeler explained the vote of the employers, saying they had studied the resolution through the courtesy of the public group and it did not meet the single objection of the employers group. Mr. Forrester rose and offered the

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conference an explanation of the vote in the public group that changed its front on the original Chadbourne resolution. He said that the committee had voted by only 11 to 10 against it, with Judge Gary not voting.

Mr. Chadbourne immediately took issue. He said that at a caucus last night seventeen had voted against the original resolution before the change in sentiment had been explained, and that the vote Mr. Forrester had cited was on a motion to reconsider this morning. Mr. Forrester accepted this.

Speech by Gompers.

Chairman Lane asked for a vote, and it was then that President Gompers made an impassioned speech for labor's position. He said in part:

"MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The resolution now before the conference is the resolution of the general committee, presented by Mr. Chadbourne, its chairman. When that resolution was presented to this conference a number of the members of the group representing the public unequivocally declared their support of the proposition; and I think I am right in saying that the group, the public group as a group, approved that proposition."

"Since then the group representing the public has changed its attitude. And why? Not because there is any change in the resolution, but because, as the chairman of the group asserted, of an interpretation given to it by one member of the labor group, and in part quoted by another member of the labor group."

"He does not say, and I am sure he will not assume to say, that the labor group as such had endorsed that interpretation; and a man of the great intelligence of chairman of the public group for himself says that in his judgment the interpretation that he had placed upon it was different from that one he had heard expressed, and that he still holds that the interpretation he then gave to the resolution is his judgment now and simply because of an individual expression and individual interpretation of the resolution the entire course is changed around."

Invokes Frankness.

"I think that we might as well be entirely frank. The labor group was asked this morning that our committee of five might meet with the committee of five of the public group to confer and endeavor to reach some understanding as to the interpretation placed upon the resolution. After conferring it was suggested by us that our committee of five might appear before the public group as a group and present the entire subject matter and see whether some agreement could not be reached."

"That was done; and the conference lasted nearly two hours, and at the conclusion of it, five of us, including myself, walked out of that room feeling confident that that group would reconsider its action of last night and return to its original position upon the resolution of the committee of five. As we have heard, by the large majority of one a reconsideration was not had. Of course I do not know positively, for miracles may occur, how the employers' group is going to vote; but I think it is not difficult for us to divine how they are going to cast their vote."

"You recall the fact that a few days ago, upon the suggestion of Mr. Wheeler, the labor group was moved to the center of this hall, so that we might get nearer to the employers. It reminds me very much by contrast of the saying of the Master, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' Mr. Wheeler asked that we come nearer to him, and we have heard and practically in our mental vision have seen the last that he holds behind his back for us."

"Now, Mr. Chairman, we might as well face this situation man fashion. Were we invited here to this conference by the President of the United States to yield more than that which we have secured through the ages? Is the whole historic struggle of the whole world to be turned back? We have nothing, Mr. Chairman, and as a consequence, we have nothing to yield."

"We have earned the right to speak in the name of labor; we have earned the right by our efforts and by our achievements to be received with respect in regard to the aims and purposes and the rights and the interests and the welfare of the working people of America. We ask for the right to organize for collective bargaining. That is still denied us to a large extent."

The Question in Controversy.

"It is the one question in controversy. It is the one question bitterly contested. It is the one question which the working people of these United States are going to achieve. You gentlemen of the employers group may be indisposed to vote for this resolution, but we are in agreement with employer."

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ers and have collective bargaining with the men you represent in this conference. The original Chadbourne resolution, which we entered into collective bargaining with the unions of their trades and callings, few of the employers who would want to break away from them."

"Why not adopt the resolution? There is in that resolution a paragraph not at all to our liking—a paragraph from which under ordinary circumstances I would withhold my approval, and I am sure that that is equally true of a large number of all, and if not of nearly all of my associates; but in order to be helpful in bringing about some constructive programme in the interest of the working people of our country, we are willing to make a concession."

"I stated a few days ago in this conference, gentlemen, if you do not deal with us, if you do not deal with us as constructive men and women in the American labor movement, if you make it impossible to secure relief for our fellows, for those we represent; if you contend with us every inch of ground, and deny us the right of organization as wage workers in trade and labor unions; if you render our work impossible; if we are unable to bring relief; if we are unable to secure the rights to which the toilers are entitled, you may destroy us, then you will have something else confronting you and you may rue the day that you went on record in a manner that would destroy the efficiency, and the work, and the sacrifice, and the willingness to serve the men and the women in the American trade union movement."

"I have heard it stated to me that some members of this conference have said: 'Well, let us put the American Federation of Labor down and out, and then we will deal with the I. W. O. K.' I do not know whether there is any truth in it, or that the statement was made, but if it is harbored in the minds of any one, I hope he will be disillusionized."

Will Not Abandon Hope.

"We will not abandon the hope and the effort to convert your shop organizations into union men and union women, but we will do it in our own fashion, our own manner, by persuasion, by intelligent argument and presentation of experience to demonstrate to them that such an organization or system of organization is perceptive of the interests of the wage workers and that it is the spirit of manhood and independence. In no other way shall we try to preach the doctrine of American trade unionism to your shop organizations."

"The American Federation of Labor, the American trade union movement, here and it is going to stay. It has come to stay. There have been worse conditions confronting the American workers at other times in the history of our country and we have overcome them, and we have gone on and forward and have grown in numbers and in the respectability of the workers have had for our institution and for our methods, for our work and for our achievement in the American Federation of Labor."

Union Movement Here to Stay.

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their interests. There are some things that are axiomatic.

"Water finds its level, the sun does shine, and lightning does strike, even though diverted by a wire into the ground, so this fact is axiomatic, the labor movement of America has brought light into the life of the workers. It has the deep affection and confidence of the toilers of America. In spite of any setback which we may receive we will rise promptly and more powerful and more influential to serve our fellows and to serve our country."

"You cannot crush the American Federation of Labor, try as you will, by your antagonistic declarations, by your suits in the courts, by trying to send innocent men to prison, to gag them, to deny them the opportunity of free speech and free assembly, and free press. You may try it, but the spirit of American freedom is too well bred in the hearts and the souls of America's workers. If this conference shall fail to rise to the great occasion afforded, it will be a very, very sorry incident; but American organized labor will survive and what might be denied her to-day we will win to-morrow."

As soon as Mr. Gompers had finished Mr. Chadbourne took the floor and said the public group would retire and reconsider the resolution. He said he would do either of two things—add the words "other organizations" after "labor and trade unions," or give it as the group interpretation upon the record as solemn as the vote given there, but in the interpretation of the men in the labor group that it does mean other organizations to the words. He addressed this to Mr. Gompers, but Mr. Gompers remained silent.

Objection by Russell.

Charles Edward Russell jumped to his feet and recorded an objection to his feet in which Mr. Chadbourne had put his question. He said that Mr. Chadbourne had been unfair without meaning to be through lack of knowledge of labor conditions. Mr. Russell thereupon declared that the question should have been worded genuine organization of genuine workingmen for genuine labor purposes. No other form of question would be proper, he said, because the trade union men were constantly striving against all sorts of organizations calling themselves trade or labor unions that were not, and that were connected by employers for the purpose of defeating labor.

Chairman Lane interjected that Mr. Chadbourne could not be compelled to change the wording of his question, and he and President Gompers continued silent.

Galvin McNab said: "I protest on behalf of the English language. The resolution that was before the House, that was reported by the committee of fifteen, is as clearly framed as it is possible to express it, that it not only includes labor unions and others but every form of labor organization. My authority for that, if I need any to supplement it other than the word of an intelligent man, is President Eliot of Harvard University, for he moved the resolution, and he said that this was the resolution, the one that has been presented by the labor group, because it was properly worded to express that intent and purpose."

Chairman Lane asked for a vote, and the public group requested a twenty minute recess for caucus. It was granted.

Upon the return of the group Mr. Chadbourne offered the substitute resolution, which was the same as the original except that the words "other organizations" were added. On the ballot the public group voted for this substitute and the employers and employees groups against it.

Adjournment was moved by Mr. Spargo, and the labor group protested. A vote was then taken on the original collective bargaining resolution, for which the public and labor groups had stood in the affirmative and the employers groups against it.

The motion to adjourn was renewed and was carried after Chairman Lane urged the framing of a comprehensive programme, a platform, rather than the consideration of individual matters from a hostile attitude.

NEW ITALIAN ENVOY IS PERSONA GRATA

U. S. Formally Accepts Baron Romano Avezzano.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Baron Romano Avezzano, who recently was selected to relieve as Italian Ambassador to the United States Count V. Wacchi di Celere, whose death occurred here last night, was put to new use to-day when the Government, and the Italian Government has been so informed it was announced to-day at the State Department.

The motion to adjourn was renewed and was carried after Chairman Lane urged the framing of a comprehensive programme, a platform, rather than the consideration of individual matters from a hostile attitude.

Messages of sympathy poured into the embassy to-day, President Wilson sending his military aid to convey his personal expression of sympathy to Countess di Celere and the two children of the Ambassador. Secretary and Mrs. Lansing called in person.

Funeral services for the late Ambassador will be held Friday at St. Paul's Catholic Church. Secretary Lansing, members of the Cabinet and the entire diplomatic corps will attend the services, while a guard of marines will act as pall bearers. Arrangements for conveying the body to Italy will be made later, the United States Government, according to custom setting aside a holiday for the purpose.

FLIER HELD UNDER BLUE LAW.

1704 Statute Invoked Against Airman Going Up on Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—The Blue laws of Pennsylvania, enacted in 1794, were put to new use to-day when John Howard, an aviator, was arraigned before a police magistrate for accepting money for carrying passengers on Sunday. Counsel for the aviator contended that the channels of the air, like the channels of the sea, are free. So many complications arose in the hearing that the magistrate decided to have a further hearing on November 8.

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